

CALL 95,000 MEN MARCH 29; 2D DRAFT WAITS LEGISLATION

CROWDER TO SUMMON 800,000 MORE TO COLORS AS SOON AS AMEND- MENT TO LAW PASSES--FARM- ERS TO BE EXEMPT--WILL TAKE MANY MECHANICS

Washington, March 12.—A movement of 95,000 drafted men to begin on March 29 and continue for five days was ordered today by Provost Marshal General Crowder. The order calls troops from every state in the Union with the exception of Iowa and Minnesota. It includes men remaining from the first draft and those liable to call in the second draft.

Provost Marshal General Crowder made the first official announcement of the time of the second draft. It will be ordered as soon as congress amends the law to compute the basis of apportionment among the states on the number of registrants in class 1 instead of on population. For purposes of computation, 800,000 men will be regarded as composing the second draft, although no such will be called to the colors at any one time.

Just how many men of the second draft are affected by the order was not stated at Gen. Crowder's office. It is understood that the movement virtually will complete the first draft and that it is part of the announced plan to call registrants in small groups as fast as they can be accommodated.

The apportionment by states follows:

Alabama, 2,634; Arizona 148; Arkansas 1,541; California 1,745; Colorado 323; Connecticut 903; Delaware 308; District of Columbia 102; Florida 2,506; Georgia 5,025; Idaho 242; Illinois 1,961; Indiana 2,977; Kansas 587; Kentucky 1,651; Louisiana 3,573; Maine 340; Maryland 382; Massachusetts 2,069; Michigan 5,558; Mississippi 2,220; Missouri 1,170; Montana 521; Nebraska 459; Nevada 72; New Hampshire 212; New Jersey 4,275; New Mexico 127; New York 12,288; North Carolina 5,474; North Dakota 2,647; Ohio 6,955; Oklahoma 598; Oregon 369; Pennsylvania 7,828; Rhode Island 301; South Carolina 343; South Dakota 226; Tennessee 2,753; Texas 3,943; Utah 247; Vermont 156; Virginia 2,178; Washington 638; West Virginia 1,514; Wisconsin 2,234; Wyoming 134.

No call was made on Iowa and Minnesota.

Men in deferred classifications, the provost marshal general announced, will be called in small numbers as well as the men in class 1, for the purpose of utilizing special technical qualifications or sending them to schools to acquire such qualifications.

The provost marshal general makes the definite statement, however, that there will be no sudden withdrawal of great numbers of men from industry and agriculture during the coming summer, but that they will be drawn in relatively small groups spread throughout the year. To give the exact numbers, he says, would be to give the enemy military information.

While Gen. Crowder sets no time in his statement, it has been said previously that supplies and equipment for the men of the second draft would become available in April and action on the desired legislation is expected before that time. The first calls are expected soon afterward.

"The next national quota will be announced and apportioned among the several states as soon as pending legislation authorizing a change in the basis of computation is enacted by congress," says the provost marshal general's statement. "The number that will be assumed as a basis for computation will be 800,000, which is well within the authorization of clause 4 of section 1 of the selective service act of a second increment of 500,000 men, increased by the recruit training units authorized by clause 5 of said section 1, and by the special and technical troops authorized by section 2 of said act. It cannot now be announced what the total number to be called to the colors each month will be, but it may be stated that no more men will be called than can be properly accommodated and promptly assimilated.

"There are difficulties confronting the nation in the supply of labor appurtenant to agriculture. Class 1, from which new levies are to be withdrawn, will contain many more men than are at present required for the army. It would be a most unscientific and fatuous step if the men in class 1 were called indiscriminately without regard to the labor situation in agriculture. Therefore the local boards will be directed to fill their quotas in the order of liability of men in class 1 as determined by the national drawing, except that, where it is shown that a registrant is completely and assiduously engaged in the planting, cultivation or reaping of a crop his call to the colors shall be deferred to the foot of the quota of his board as long as he continues to be so engaged.

"Whenever any registrant, whose call to the colors has been deferred by reason of his engagement in agriculture, is shown to have trifled with the deferment that has been accorded him, the boards will forthwith induct him into military service if his order number has been reached in the meantime. The effect of this expedient is to grant furloughs from service prior to actual call to the colors to the men so greatly needed in the production of this year's crop.

"This is not, however, the only expedient that is to be adopted to conserve the supply of labor appurtenant to agriculture and to mobilize all means for increasing the harvest for the agricultural season of 1918.

"There now is pending before congress a bill authorizing the secretary of war to grant furloughs, with or without pay, to men in the army to enable them to engage in industrial and agricultural pursuits. These furloughs will be granted after consideration of the circumstances of the individual cases in which they arise and when the military situation is such that they can be granted without too great disruption and disorganization of the army or of any particular organization of the army.

GERMAN EX-PRISONERS IN BOLSHEVIKIST RANKS

Harbin, Manchuria, March 12.—Gen. Semenov, the anti-Bolshevik leader in Siberia, has retreated into Manchuria before the advance of a superior Bolshevik force, say advices from the border. The accuracy of the Bolshevik fire during the fighting is taken to indicate the co-operation of former German prisoners.

Gen. Semenov brought his dead and wounded with him in his retreat. Nurses and a supporting detachment are to leave Harbin tonight.

Gen. Semenov's munitions are reported exhausted, as well as the funds at his disposal.

Officials of the Allies in Harbin agree that the situation in Siberia is growing worse. Every plan proposed for the amelioration of conditions meets with opposition or apathy, they say, while 50 per cent. of the railroad workmen in Manchuria now are Bolsheviks in affiliation, whereas a month ago the percentage was insignificant. Yesterday the workmen refused to move guns and trains to the aid of Gen. Semenov and were planning the destruction of the supply outfit. Loyal Cossacks, however, forced the movement of the relief trains.

Reliable observers, according to reports received by the Associated Press correspondent, have found that there is a widespread pro-German propaganda, with speech making by Bolshevik orators, among the workmen, with never a word of a pro-Ally nature.

The American consul in Harbin has distributed 15,000 copies of President Wilson's speeches and a similar number have been scattered by the consuls in Vladivostok. All concerned agree that a more effective Allied propaganda is essential.

The growth of Bolshevism is said by some of the investigators to be due in a measure to fear of the Japanese, with disbelief in the sincerity of American friendship as another factor. They report that statements have been heard among the propagandists that any class of German was preferable to the Japanese, and the idea appears illusory to many that the Bolsheviks will oppose German influences.

"As to further means to protect agriculture, a new regulation has been promulgated authorizing agricultural students in their senior year in land grant colleges to enlist in the enlisted reserve corps of the quartermaster department provided their class standing is such as to place them in the upper third of their class. By this means it will be possible to defer the draft call of such young men in order to enable them to perfect themselves as agriculturists and thereafter to protect them in such services as it may seem that they should perform in the best interests of the nation.

"The whole industrial and agricultural situation is subjected to a very comprehensive study in order to discover any means that may be taken to protect and augment the labor supply appurtenant to industry and agriculture without precluding the prompt and orderly progress of our military plans. It is confidently believed that great progress can be made along this line and that more effective measures than any yet devised can be put into operation to attain the desired end.

"It must be emphasized that this is a war of mechanics. The need of the several armed forces for men highly skilled in technical and mechanical pursuits is greater than in any former war. Yet this need for specially skilled men finds the nation under a necessity for increasing its production in nearly every line of industry. Withdrawals of men from industry must be made and these withdrawals must take men who might otherwise be deferred on account of their special qualifications and skill. The necessary numbers of such skilled men will be obtained in one of three ways.

"First, men already in the military service who have such special skill will be taken from the line requirements and assigned to the staff organizations and departments where their skill is needed.

"Second, men classified by the selection boards, even though they may have been placed in a deferred classification, will be withdrawn with great care and particularly from the industries of the nation for special service in staff corps and departments.

"Third, young men of draft age with certain educational qualifications will be inducted into the service and sent to universities, colleges and technical and secondary schools to be instructed in technical arts until they have acquired such proficiency as will justify their assignment to the special units that are being organized in considerable numbers.

"In accordance with this plan the provost marshal general already has called upon the states for some 10,000 skilled artisans and shortly will call upon the states for 10,000 young men, graduates of grammar schools, who will be sent before April to various technical and other schools throughout the United States for a two month's course of training. Regularly thereafter, an increasing stream of selected men will be sent through educational and other training institutions for this purpose.

"To sum up, there will be no sudden withdrawal of great numbers of men from the ranks of industry and agriculture during the coming summer, but the men will be drawn in relatively small groups throughout the year in such a way as to create the least possible interference with industry and agriculture. Men in deferred classes as well as men in class 1 will be selected in small numbers either on account of their special technical qualifications or for the purpose of sending them to schools where they will be given an opportunity to acquire such qualifications."

GERMAN RELIEF CASH USED FOR HUN PROPAGANDA

Washington, March 11.—Witnesses gave further testimony today before the senate committee regarding the German-American alliance which, it was shown on Saturday, collected money for German sufferers from the war, which money was turned over to Ambassador von Bernstorff. A large part of this money found its way into the hands of the chief German propagandist in this country.

Joseph Keller of Indianapolis and Percy Andrea of Chicago, both active in the alliance, were first on the list of witnesses today.

EIGHT SOCIALISTS IN ARMY JAILED

Camp Dodge, Iowa, March 11.—Found guilty by a general court martial, of refusing to obey orders, eight national army men from St. Paul, Minn., all professional Socialists, have been sentenced to long terms of imprisonment in the Leavenworth penitentiary, it was announced today. A. S. Brown was given 20 years and the others were sentenced to 25 years' confinement, all at hard labor.

ITALIANS FELL 5 ENEMY AEROS

Rome, March 12.—Five enemy aeroplanes were brought down yesterday, it is announced officially today.

If we had only followed the advice of the wise and superior pacifists about a year ago, we might now be where Russia is.

The Spanish cabinet crisis is at an end. Albuquerques remains as president, with all his old collaborators.

BLAME SPY FOR DIVERTING U. S. ARMY TRANSPORT

"Surrender!" Order Answered With Two Hits Fatal to Germans.

17-YEAR OLD IS HERO OF BATTLE

Edward Otis, Russian-Born Sailor, Held Under Heavy Bail.

An Atlantic Port, March 12.—In connection with the case of Edward Otis, the 23 year old native of Riga, Russia, formerly quartermaster on a United States transport, who is charged with espionage and is held under \$25,000 bail, has become known the details of the perilous voyage over seas of the transport which riddled with Hun shrapnel, bears silent testimony to an actual clash with a German submarine.

Otis, it is alleged, tampered with the mechanism that controlled the transport's course in submarine zones. It is charged also that he ran the American flag upside down and that he reported a false reading of the carrier's log.

At Otis' trial here last Saturday it was brought out that the alleged tampering with what is known as the "zigzag" clock of the transport, had shifted the zigzagging course of the vessel to a material degree and that the ship was placed thereby in grave danger of submarine attack.

The transport, safe at her berth, brings with it a crew, the members of which tell of the "brush" with the underwater vessel and of the outrageous conduct under fire of those who manned the American guns, who, fighting against great odds, had won the day. All stand ready to brave the submarines again, and the morale of the unit is unimpaired.

The transport made only one trip overseas. After clearing from an Atlantic port she joined her convoy and began the trip across without special incident until she neared the hostile zone. Then things began to happen. First her engine "went wrong," and she was compelled to drop behind the convoy, believing the trouble could be corrected in a short time. But this was not the case and when repairs were made the transport was separated from her convoy, but not alone, for proceeding along her course the lookout sighted a submarine dead astern, less than a mile away.

The gun crew of the transport was thrown into action and the stern gun was opened up at the enemy craft. At this time the underwater boat showed fight, and using her shrapnel guns, the submarine dropped shrapnel on the transport.

The submarine let loose one of her torpedoes, but the transport maneuvered and let it pass, close to her stern. Using shrapnel again, the Germans worked effectively, several shots finding their mark. The crew of the transport were having trouble with the range. To add to the transport's predicament, the chief gunner had his clothing nearly stripped from his body in a hail of small shell. He was wounded in the leg.

As usual, there was an American present who jumped into the breach took the place of the wounded chief gunner, and proved himself equal to the occasion. The volunteer was a 17 year old boy.

In the meantime the enemy craft had pulled up to within 900 yards and sent up the signal: "Surrender. We are overhauling you." The gun crew on the transport answered with their first hit.

Again came the signal to surrender, from less than 300 yards, but the transport replied with another hit, and the men swore they would die fighting rather than give a satisfactory answer to the Hun challenge.

The shot that closed hostilities was a direct hit, which landed fairly on the periscope deck of the submarine, and with its bursting the under sea craft was seen to dive or sink. The crew, exhausted but enthusiastic, did not linger to investigate the fate of the enemy ship.

ORGANIZE MEANS OF EMPLOYMENT

Washington, March 12.—Frederic C. Howe, commissioner of immigration at Ellis Island, New York, and nine other experts in employment matters, are visiting different states as representatives of the Department of Labor for the purpose of organizing the various federal, state and municipal public employment offices.

Nineteen states already have joined this system. They are Arizona, Arkansas, Connecticut, Georgia, Iowa, Kentucky, Maine, Massachusetts, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, New Jersey, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Texas, Utah, Virginia and Wisconsin.

YANKEE TROOPS UNHURT FIGHTING HAND-TO-HAND

PERSHING'S MEN TAKE NO PRISONERS, LEAVING KILLED AND WOUNDED AFTER THEM—TEUTONS DESERTED THEIR FIRST LINE.

With the American Army in France, Monday, March 11.—(By the Associated Press)—An American raiding party entered the German trenches along the Toul sector at 6 o'clock this morning, after an artillery bombardment of 45 minutes, and brought back much material and information, but captured no prisoners.

ARGENTINA IS RID OF LUXBURG

Ex-German Minister and Strike Instigator Flees to Chile.

Buenos Aires, Argentina, March 12.—It is reported here today that Count von Luxburg, the former German minister, has fled Argentine territory, escaping to Chile.

Count von Luxburg had been granted a safe conduct by the British government to sail for Sweden and was expected to depart soon on the steamer Valparaiso.

His escape was suspected when reports came from Puento del Inca, in the Andes, that the former minister, the former German naval attaché and a large group of other Germans passed there last night on the international train for Chile. Inquiry of police here showed that Count von Luxburg had been missing for several days from the house in the suburb of Lomas de Zamora, where he was supposed to have been under strict surveillance. The count was allowed to live there because the German hospital authorities had informed the government that his mental condition required quiet surroundings.

Count von Luxburg's escape on the eve of his forced departure strengthens the long standing belief here that he was making every effort to remain in South America to direct the activities of German agents who have been fomenting labor troubles and harassing Allied shipping.

EXPRESS FIRMS BUSINESSES MAY BE TAKEN OVER

Washington, March 12.—Government control probably will be extended soon to the leading express companies, it was officially intimated today at the railroad administration. The companies that would be affected are the Adams, American, Wells, Fargo, Southern, Great Northern, Northern, Canadian and Western.

\$40,000 FIRE IN BALTIMORE, CONN.

Baltimore, March 12.—An early morning fire today destroyed the Shannon building in Railroad street, a three-story structure, with a loss of about \$40,000. The cause of the fire is unknown. It started in the rear of the drygoods store of Charles F. Sharon on the street floor, and was spreading throughout the building when the village fire department responded. The first effort to call the Norwich department for help failed because telephone wires had been burned. Finally an automobile engine with a crew was brought here by Chief H. L. Stanton.

As the Shannon building was quickly doomed, every effort was directed to saving adjoining property and this was successful.

In the burned building were the stores of Charles F. Sharon, drygoods; John Brown, bakery; the Baltic pharmacy and Fontaine's barber shop. On the second floor was a hall and offices, and above that were apartments. Mr. Sharon owned the building.

Among individual losses were these: Sharon, \$15,000 on his store and contents, and \$18,000 on the building; the pharmacy, \$3,000; Brown, \$2,000; and Fontaine, \$500.

On the east side Jodan's theatre was protected by the firemen.

It was the first raid undertaken by the Americans without the aid of the French.

The raid was highly successful as the enemy withdrew many men from the front line when the bombardment indicated that a raid might follow. The raiders reported that American gunfire had created destruction in the German positions and torn gaps in the enemy barbed wire entanglements. The German batteries came into action but accomplished nothing toward disturbing the progress of the raid.

The Americans entered the enemy trenches behind one side of a "box" barrage which moved forward in front of them. They found numerous Germans hiding in the dugouts. In the hand to hand fighting which followed several of the enemy were killed and wounded and left in the trenches.

Going far beyond their objective, the raiders penetrated the German line 300 yards. A few fights developed on the way, but the Germans were driven off. The Americans failed to find most of the Germans, who had been withdrawn hurriedly from the front line.

In the hand to hand fighting the Americans used their automatic pistols and rifles. During the raid the American machine guns placed a barrage in the enemy back areas in order to prevent a counter attack.

The Americans fought so effectively that the medical men who accompanied them had little to do. Every American who left the front line returned.

On their way back the Americans encountered a German listening party which fired at them. The Germans soon were silenced.

The Americans reached their own lines after being inside the German lines 15 minutes.

WOOD FINISHING CO. SECRETARY TAKES HIS LIFE

New York, March 12.—A man who registered in a Broadway hotel as John Turill of New Milford, Conn., committed suicide yesterday by cutting his throat with a razor. He was secretary of the Bridgeport Wood Finishing Company, and came here last week to visit the New York office of the company, which had been taken over by the DuPont interests. He had been reported to the police as missing and preparations were being made today to send circulars containing his picture broadcast.

Turill failed on Saturday to keep an appointment which he had made to meet his wife at a railroad terminal here upon her return from New Hampshire. He was 50 years old. A representative of the Bridgeport Company identified the body.

At the Hotel Breslin, where Mr. Turill ended his life, it was said that the engagement he had with his wife Saturday afternoon was for a visit to the son, Donald, who is stationed at Camp Dix, Wrightstown, N. J.

TWO MORE LOANS FOR U. S. ALLIES

Washington, March 12.—Another ally became a borrower from the United States today when the treasury extended a credit of \$15,000,000 to the Cuban government to assist it in war preparations. At the same time Great Britain was given another credit of \$200,000,000. Both loans were made at the new interest rate of 5 per cent.

Prompt approval of both provisions by the House is expected as soon as the Senate finally disposes of the \$2,000,000,000 deficiency bill and sends the measure back to the House.

These credits raised the total of loans for the Allied governments to \$4,949,400,000, distributed as follows: Great Britain, \$2,520,000,000; France, \$1,440,000,000; Italy, \$550,000,000; Russia, \$225,000,000, of which only \$287,000,000 has been paid out; Belgium, \$33,400,000; Serbia, \$6,000,000; Cuba, \$15,000,000.

ARGENTINA SEEKS CLOSER RELATIONS

Buenos Aires, March 12.—A committee of Argentine educators and scientists has decided to invite Wm. H. Taft, Edmond Rostand and Gabrielle D'Annunzio, to visit Buenos Aires to promote closer intellectual relations between the Argentine and the United States, France and Italy.

Senator Martin, of Virginia, urges outright confiscation of all enemy alien property.